

GIG

Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, giddybrained
 as! *Osway's Venice Preferred.*
GIDDYHEADED. *adj.* [giddy and head.] Without thought or
 caution; without steadiness or constancy.
 And sooner may a gulling weather spy,
 By drawing forth heav'n's scheme deſcry
 What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or fuits, next year, *Donne.*
 Our giddyheaded antick youth will wear.
 That men are ſo miſaffected, melancholy, giddyheaded,
 hear the testimony of Solomon. *Burton on Melancholy.*
GIDDYPACED. *adj.* [giddy and pace.] Moving without regu-
 larity.
 More than light airs, and recollected terms,
 Of theſe moſt brisk and giddypaced times. *Shakeſpeare.*
GIER-BAGLE. *n. f.* [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle*.] An
 eagle of a particular kind. *Levi xi. 18.*
 Theſe fowls ſhall not be eaten, the ſwan and the pelican,
 and the gier-eagle.
GIFT. *n. f.* [from *give*.]
 1. A thing given or beſtowed; ſomething conferred without
 price.
 They preſented unto him gifts, gold, and frankincenſe and
 myrrh. *Mat. ii. 11.*
 Recall your gift, for I your pow'r confeſs;
 But firſt take back my life, a gift that's leiſ. *Dryd. Aureng.*
 2. The act of giving.
 No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which
 comes to him by free gift. *South's Sermons.*
 3. Oblation; offering.
 Many nations ſhall come with gifts in their hands, even
 gifts to the king of heaven: *Tob. xiii. 11.*
 4. A bribe.
 Thou ſhalt not wreſt judgment, thou ſhalt not reſpect per-
 ſons, neither take a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the
 wife. *Deuter. xvi. 19.*
 5. Power; faculty.
 And if the boy have not a woman's gift,
 To rain a ſhower of commanded tears,
 An onion will do well for ſuch a ſhift. *Shakeſpeare.*
 He who has the gift of ridicule, finds fault with any thing
 that gives him an opportunity of exerting his beloved talent.
Addiſon's Spectator, N^o. 291.
GIFTED. *adj.* [from *gift*.]
 1. Given; beſtowed.
 Made of my enemies the ſcorn and taſe,
 To grind in brazen fetters, under taſe, *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
 With my heav'n gifted ſtrength.
 2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly uſed
 ironically.
 Two of their gifted brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger,
 got up into a peafe-cart, and harangued the people to diſpoſe
 them to an infurrection. *Dryd. Rel. Laici, Preface.*
 There is no talent ſo pernicious as eloquence, to thoſe who
 have it not under command: women, who are ſo liberally
 gifted by nature in this particular, ought to ſtudy the rules of
 female oratory. *Addiſon's Freeholder, N^o. 23.*
GIG. *n. f.* [Etymology uncertain.]
 1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.
 Playthings, as tops, gigs, battle-dores, ſhould be procured
 them. *Locke.*
 2. [Gigia, Iſlandick.] A fiddle. Now out of uſe.
GIGANTICK. *adj.* [gigantes, Latin.] Suitable to a giant;
 big; bulky; enormous; likewise wicked; atrocious.
 Others from the wall defend
 With dart and jav'lin, ſtones, and ſulphurous fire;
 On each hand ſlaughter and gigantick deeds! *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*
 I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,
 Though fame divulg'd him father of five ſons,
 All of gigantick ſize, Goliath chief. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
 The ſon of Hercules he juſtly ſeems,
 By his broad ſhoulders and gigantick limbs. *Dryden's Æn.*
 The Cyclopean race in arms aroſe;
 A lawleſs nation of gigantick foes. *Pope's Odyſſey, b. vi.*
 To GIGGLE. *v. n.* [gichelen, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to
 titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.
GIGGLER. *n. f.* [from *giggle*.] A laugher; a titterer; one
 idly and fooliſhly merry.
 A ſad wife valour is the brave complexion,
 That leads the van, and ſwallows up the cities:
 The giggler is a milk-maid, whom inſtiction,
 Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*
 We ſlew our preſent, joking, giggling race;
 True joy conſiſts in gravity and grace. *Garrick's Epilogue.*
GIGLET. *n. f.* [giglet, Saxon; gylt, Dutch; gillet, Scottiſh, is
 ſtill retained.] A wanton; a lakeviſous girl. Now out of uſe.
 Young Talbot was not born
 To be the pillage of a giglet wench. *Shakeſpeare, Henry VI.*
 The ſam'd Caſtibelan was once at point,
 Oh giglet fortune! to maſter Cæſar's ſword. *Shak. Cymbel.*
 Away with thoſe giglets too, and with the other confederate
 ſompanion. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

GIL

GIGOT. *n. f.* [French.] The hip joint.
 To GILD. *v. a.* pret. gilded, or gilt. [gilban, Saxon.]
 1. To waſh over with gold; to cover with foliated gold.
 The room was large and wide,
 As it ſome gilt or ſolemn temple were:
 Many great golden pillars did uprear
 The maſſy roof, and riches huge ſuſtain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 Gilded wood may worms inſold. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
 To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
 To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakeſpeare's K. John.*
 And the gilded ear of day
 His glowing axle doth allay. *Milton.*
 In the ſteep Atlantick ſteam.
 Purchaſing riches with our time and care,
 We loſe our freedom in a gilded ſnare.
 When Britain, lacking with a juſt diſdain
 Upon this gilded majesty of Spain,
 And knowing well that empire muſt decline,
 Whoſe chief ſupport and ſinews are of coin.
 Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive;
 And loſe of ombre after death ſurvive. *Bayly's Poſtals.*
 2. To cover with any yellow matter.
 The ſtale of horſes and the gilded puddle
 Which beaſts would cough at. *Shakeſpeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 3. To adorn with luſtre.
 No more the riſing ſun ſhall gild the morn,
 Nor evening Cynthia fill her ſilver horn. *Pope's Meaſure.*
 4. To brighten; to illuminate.
 The lightſome paſſion of joy was not that trivial, vaniſh-
 ing, ſuperficial thing, that only gilds the apprehenſion and
 plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul.
 5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.
 For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
 I'll gild it with the happieſt terms I have. *Shakeſpeare, Hen. IV.*
 Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;
 'Tis gilded o'er with youth, to catch the fight. *Dryd. Aureng.*
GILDER. *n. f.* [from *gild*.]
 1. One who lays gold on the ſurface of any other body.
 Gilder uſe to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw
 the ſpirits of the quickſilver. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
 We have here a gilder, with his anvil and hammer.
 2. A coin, from one ſhill and ſixpence, to two ſhillings. *Phil.*
 To Perſia, and want gilders for my voyage. *Shakeſpeare.*
GILDERING. *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any ſurface by way
 of ornament.
 Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding, which,
 if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is
 profit. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*
 The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it,
 is covered with ſtatues, gilding, and paint. *Addiſon on Italy.*
 Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
 And I not ſtrip the gilding off a knave,
 Unplac'd, unpunish'd, no man's heir or ſlave? *Pope's Hor.*
GILL. *n. f.* [agulla, Spaniſh; gula, Latin.]
 1. The apertures at each ſide of a fiſh's head.
 The leviathan,
 Stretch'd like a promontory, ſleeps or fwims,
 And ſeems a moving land; and at his gills
 Draws in, and at his trunk ſpouts out a ſea. *Milt. P. Loſt.*
 Fiſhes perform their reſpiration under water by the gills.
 He hath, on the bottom of his ſides, two gill-fins; not be-
 hind the gills, as in moſt fiſhes, but for a good part before
 them. *Walton.*
 'Till they, of farther paſſage quite bereft,
 Were in the maſh with gills entang'd left. *King's Fiſherman.*
 The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.
 The turkeycock hath great and ſwelling gills, and the hen
 hath leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
 3. The ſiſh under the chin.
 In many there is no paleneſs at all; but, contrariwiſe, red-
 neſs about the cheeks and gills, which is by the fending forth
 of ſpirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
 Like the long bag of ſiſh hanging down from the gills of
 the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*
 4. [Gilla, barbarous Latin.] A meaſure of liquids containing
 the fourth part of a pint.
 Every bottle muſt be rince'd with wine: ſome, out of miſ-
 taken thrift, will rince a dozen with the ſame: change the
 wine at every ſecond bottle: a gill may be enough. *Swift.*
 5. [From *gillan*, the old Engliſh way of writing *Julian*, or
Juliana.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous lan-
 guage.
 I can, for I will,
 Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
 Give you all your fill,
 Each Jack with his Gill. *Ben. Jonſon's Gypsy.*

6. The

GIN

6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.
 7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.
GILLHOUSE. *n. f.* [gill and houſe.] A houſe where gill is
 fold.
 Thee ſhall each alehouſe, thee each gillhouſe mourn,
 And anſwring ginſhops ſourer ſighs return. *Pope.*
GILLYFLOWER. *n. f.* [Either corrupted from *July flower*, or
 from *gillflower*, French.]
 Gillyflowers, or rather *Julyflowers*, ſo called from the month
 they blow in, are of a very great variety; but they may be
 reduced to theſe forts: red and white, purple and white,
 ſcarlet and white, the various kinds of which are too many
 to enumerate. *Martinez's Husbandry.*
 In July come gillyflowers of all varieties. *Bacon's Eſſay 47.*
 Fair is the gillyflower of gardens ſweet,
 Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet. *Guy's Paſtorals.*
GILT. *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Golden flow; gold laid on the ſur-
 face of any matter. Now obſoleted.
 Our gayneſs and our gilt are all beſmirch'd,
 With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakeſpeare, Hen. V.*
 When thou waſt in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mock
 thee for too much curioſity: in thy rags thou know'ſt none,
 but art deſpis'd for the contrary. *Shakeſpeare, Timon of Athens.*
 The double gilt of this opportunity you let time waſh off.
GILT. The participle of GILD, which ſee.
 Where the gilt chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*
GILTHEAD. *n. f.* [gilt and head.] A feaſh.
GILT-TAIL. *n. f.* [gilt and tail.] A worm ſo called from
 his yellow tail.
GIM. *adv.* [An old word.] Neat; ſpruce; well dreſſed.
GIMCRACK. *n. f.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed
 from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A ſlight or trivial mecha-
 niſm.
 For though theſe gimcracks were away,
 However, more reduc'd and plain,
 The watch would fill a watch remain;
 But if the horal orbit ceaſes,
 The whole ſtands ſtill, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*
 What's the meaning of all theſe tranſgrans and gim-
 cracks? What, in the name of wonder, are you going
 about, jumping over my maſter's hedges, and running your
 lines croſs his grounds? *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*
GIMLET. *n. f.* [gilelet, gimblet, French.] A borer with a
 ſcrew at its point.
 The gimlet hath a worm at the end of its bit. *Moxon.*
GIMMAL. *n. f.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* and *Anyworth* to be derived
 from *gimulus*, Latin, and to be uſed only of ſomething conſiſt-
 ing of correſpondent parts, or double. It ſeems rather to be gra-
 dually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*.] Some little
 quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Harmer.*
 I think by ſome odd gimmas or device
 Their arms are ſet like clocks, fill to ſtrike on,
 Elſe they could not hold out ſo as they do. *Shakeſpeare, Hen. VI.*
GIMMER. *n. f.* [See GIMMAL.] Movement; machinery.
 The holding together of the parts of matter has ſo con-
 founded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myſelf,
 that the gimmers of the world hold together not ſo much by
 geometry as ſome natural magic. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*
GIMP. *n. f.* [See GIM.] Gimp, in old Engliſh, is neat, ſpruce.
GIN. *n. f.* [from *engine*.]
 1. A trap; a ſnare.
 As the day begins,
 With twenty gins we will the ſmall birds take,
 And paſtime make. *Sidney, b. i.*
 Which two, through treaſon and deceitful gin,
 Hath ſlain fir Mordant. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 So doth the cany fragile in the net. *Shakeſpeare, Henry VI.*
 Be it by gin, by ſnare, by ſubtilty. *Shakeſpeare, Hen. VI.*
 If thoſe, who have but ſenſe, can ſhun
 The engines that have them annoy'd;
 Little for me had reaſon done,
 If I could not thy gins avoid. *Ben. Jonſon's Forest.*
 I know thy trains,
 Though dearly to my coſt, thy gins and toils;
 No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton.*
 He made a planetary gin,
 Which rats would run their own heads in,
 And come on purpoſe to be taken,
 Without diſſenſe of cheeſe and bacon. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
 Keep from ſlaying, ſcourg thy ſkin,
 And ankle free from iron gin. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*
 2. Any thing moved with ſerews, as an engine of torture.
 Typhreus joints were fretched on a gin. *Fairy Queen.*
 3. A pump worked by rotatory ſails.
 A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed
 by water drizzling on the outſide of the gin pump of Moſtyn
 coals. *Woodward on Puffin.*
 4. [Contracted from *GENEVA*, which ſee.] The ſpirit drawn
 by diſtillation from juniper berries.

GIP

This calls the church to deprecate our ſin,
 And hurls the thunder of our laws on gin. *Pope, Dial. 1.*
 Thee ſhall each alehouſe, thee each gillhouſe mourn,
 And anſwring gin ſhops ſourer ſighs return. *Pope's Dunciad.*
GINGER. *n. f.* [zingiber, Latin; gingera, Italian.]
 The flower conſiſts of five leaves, which are ſhaped ſome-
 what like thoſe of the iris: theſe are produced in an head or
 club, each coming out of a ſeparate leafy ſcale. The ovary
 afterwards becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which
 contain their ſeeds. *Miller.*
 The root of ginger is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked
 and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taſte, though
 aromatick, and of a very agreeable ſmell. The indians eat
 both the young ſhoots of the leaves and the roots themſelves,
 cut ſmall in their ſallads, and make an excellent ſweetmeat
 of them. Ginger is an excellent carminative and ſto-
 machick. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*
 Or waſting ginger round the ſtreets to go.
 And viſit alehouſe where ye firſt did grow. *Pope's Dunciad.*
GINGERBREAD. *n. f.* [ginger and bread.] A kind of ſuſi-
 naceous ſweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biſ-
 cuit, ſweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and
 ſome other aromatick ſeeds. It is ſometimes gilt.
 An I had but one penny in the world, thou ſhould'ſt have
 it to buy gingerbread. *Shakeſpeare's Lewis's Labour's Loſt.*
 Her curtains there and goofeberrys were ſpread,
 With the enticing gold of gingerbread. *King's Cookery.*
 'Tis a loſs you are not here, to partake of three weeks
 froſt, and eat gingerbread in a booth by a fire upon the
 Thames. *Swift.*
GINGERLY. *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiouſly;
 nicely.
 What iſt that you
 Took up to gingerly? *Shakeſpeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*
GINGERNESS. *n. f.* Niceneſs; tendeneſs. *Diſt.*
GINGIVAL. *adj.* [gingiva, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.
 Whiſt the Italians ſtrive to cut a thread in their pronun-
 ciation between D and T, ſo to ſweeten it, they make the
 occluſe appuſſe, eſpecially the gingival, ſofter than we do,
 giving a little of perviouſneſs. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
 To GINGLE. *v. n.*
 1. To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe; to utter a ſharp noiſe in
 quick ſucceſſion.
 The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
 And in thy pocket ginging halfpence found. *Gay'sTrivia.*
 Once, we confeſs, beneath the parrot's cloak,
 From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea ſpoke,
 And ginging down the backſtairs, told the crew,
 Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope's Epistles.*
 2. To make an affected ſound in periods or cadence.
 To GINGLE. *v. a.* To ſhake ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering
 noiſe ſhould be made.
 Her infant grandame's whiſtle next it grew;
 The bells the gingled, and the whiſtle blew. *Pope.*
GINGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe.
 2. Affecation in the ſound of periods.
GINGLYMOID. *adj.* [ginglymus, and *oid*.] Reſembling a
 ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.
 The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the
 other end is joined to the incus by a double or ginglymoid
 joint. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
GINGLYMUS. *n. f.* [ginglymus, French.] A mutual indenting
 of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is
 an inſtance. *Wife-man.*
GINNET. *n. f.* [gine, Latin.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated
 breed. Hence, according to ſome, but I believe, erroneouſly,
 a Spaniſh ginet, improperly written for ginet.
GINSENG. *n. f.* [I ſuppoſe Chinese.] A root brought lately
 into Europe. It never grows to any great ſize, and is of a
 browniſh colour on the outſide, and ſomewhat yellowiſh
 within; and ſo pure and fine, that it ſeems almoſt transparent.
 It is of a very agreeable and aromatick ſmell, though not very
 ſtrong. Its taſte is acrid and aromatick, and has ſomewhat
 bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it
 in the ſame latitudes in America. The Chineſe value this
 root ſo highly, that it ſells with them for three times its weight
 in ſilver. The Aſiatics in general think the ginſeng almoſt
 an univerſal medicine. The virtues moſt generally believed
 to be in it are thoſe of a reſtorative, and a cordial.
 The European phyſicians eſteem it a good medicine in con-
 vulſions, vertiges, and all nervous complaints; and recom-
 mend it as one of the beſt reſtoratives known. *Hill.*
 To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*
GIPSY. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they firſt
 appeared in Europe they declared, and perhaps truly, that they
 were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now miſ-
 gled with all nations.]
 1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by
 palmſtry or phrygnomy.
 The butler, though he is ſure to loſe a knife, a fork, or a
 ſpoon every time his fortune is told him, ſhuts himſelf up in
 10 G the